

THE ENQUIRER.

LITCHFIELD, OCT. 16, 1845.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LOCOFOCALISM.

The first appearance of McKenzie's "Lives and Opinions" of the leading politicians of the Van Buren school in the State of New York, was like the bursting of a bomb-shell in the enemy's camp. The members of the "Regency," whose real opinions and character were thereby brought to light, were for a time at a loss how to act or what to say for themselves. But after due deliberation, their philosophy and speculating propensities prevailed, and they determined to set up a defence, and sue for a share in the profits of the concern. Accordingly their official organ, the "Evening Post," declares the letters to "contain nothing which any honest man should be ashamed of;" and suits were forthwith commenced by Hoyt, for the proceeds of the sale of the work, on the ground that the letters were his property! New York has long been regarded by the Whigs as the head quarters of political iniquity, and New York politicians as the most corrupt in the country—and these letters go to establish the fact. They present a truly deplorable picture of the inner man of many of the leading politicians of that State, who held sway under the Jackson and Van Buren dynasty—of their gambling in elections, their recklessness, cupidity, and profanity. The great defaulters figure here as large as life. Swartwout says to Jesse Hoyt, in a letter dated Washington, March 14, 1829:

"I hold to your doctrine fully, that NO D-D RASCAL WHO MADE USE OF HIS OFFICE OR ITS PROFITS for the purpose of keeping Mr. Adams in and General Jackson out, is entitled to the least lenity or mercy, save that of hanging. So we think both alike on that head."

Again he says—"Whether or not I shall get anything in the GENERAL SCRAMBLE FOR PLUNDER, remains to be proven; but I rather guess I shall."

We rather guess he did—more than his share.—After "Swartwouting" from the public treasury some \$1,200,000, he was removed, to give place to his particular friend, Jesse Hoyt—who, having pocketed his share of the "plunder" to the tune of a few hundred thousands of the public money, followed in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor." The Salem Register remarks:

"The political gambling of the whole posse whose sins are laid bare, are presented in such a way as to show clearly that the party, whose head and front these men are, is the most corrupt and iniquitous that ever existed in this country. Men may well shudder at the political profligacy here exposed, and if this unveiling of the inner temple of locofocoism does not open the eyes of the honest men of the party to its utter hideousness, nothing will."

We are free to confess that we have vastly more confidence in the political integrity of Mr. Polk, and the majority of those whom he has constituted his "legal advisers," than we have or ever had in that of Mr. Van Buren and his office-holders. Our present national Chief Magistrate—though belonging to the same party—was not educated in the same school, or by the same political teachers, as his predecessor; his administration has thus far been characterized by far less political corruption and "financiering."

The "moral sense" of some of the administration editors appears to be awfully shocked at the "recklessness" of the Whig papers in giving extracts of these letters to the public; and yet these same editors, a few months since, could copy, and comment upon, the private letter from C. M. Clay to Hon. H. Clay, which had been stolen from the Tribune office and its seal broken, by some unprincipled partisan. To such editors we commend the following extract from a letter in the Ohio Statesman, from Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of the Navy, Hon. David Henshaw, concerning the famous Hazewell letter:

"I have little to say of his [Gov. Morton's] views as to the sacredness of private correspondence—the lecture more properly belongs to his friend Tappan. . . . Nor do I subscribe to all the mawkish sentiment often expressed when some proud man's secret slanders are, to him, unexpectedly published. The time to blush is when such letters are written, not when published. And, surely, private correspondence cannot be deemed very sacred when it is not privileged by law, and where it can be brought before the public by legal process in any suit involving a five dollars' interest."

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

At the recent election of Special Commissioners, the friends of Temperance succeeded very generally through the State. In this county, License Commissioners have been elected in only two towns (Kent and Washington); in Canaan, New Milford, Watertown and Warren there was no choice; in all the remaining towns the anti-license ticket prevailed. In Fairfield county, every town, except Danbury, have elected the anti-license ticket. The towns in Windham county have all spoken in the same voice; and with very few exceptions such has been the case through the State.

The following towns have elected license Commissioners:—Wallingford, Glastenbury, Middletown, Avon, South Windsor, Oxford, Bloomfield, Stafford, Simsbury, Derby.

What the effect of the new law will be upon the cause of Temperance, is yet to be seen. The law is itself a good one, and, if judiciously employed, may be productive of much good. It is democratic—leaving it to the people to regulate or prohibit the sale of ardent spirits, as they, in their sovereign wisdom, may seem fit. Some of our timid Whig friends are apprehensive that the law may be used in certain quarters to affect us injuriously as a party. We have no such fears. It was not a party measure. It was advocated and voted for by Whigs and Democrats; and whatever good or evil there is in it, belongs to both parties.

Those who have "Woodruff's History of Litchfield," will please correct Errata as follows: Page 6, line 13th, for 1786 read 1686.

"26, line 30th, for 1662 read 1762.

"58, lines 1st and 7th, for 1747 read 1743.

The Marion Review of the 17th ult., states that Gen. Sam. Houston, in his late address to the citizens of that county on the subject of "Texas and our relations with Mexico," stated that every town in Texas, whose population amounted to 500 souls, contains at least "200 loafers;" and endorses the charge that "Texas is a nation of thieves and robbers."

"LITTLE TOWN MEETINGS."

The result of the elections for town officers, which took place in a majority of the towns of this State on Monday of last week, is highly gratifying to the Whigs, and is an earnest of what they mean to do in future. Personally—as we have previously remarked—we had rather our town elections should be conducted without the intrusion of party politics; but so long as the party lines are drawn, it is the duty of Whigs, as such, to rally in support of their principles. In the recent contest, our opponents exerted themselves to the utmost to carry their point. Their papers, for several weeks preceding the election, were earnest in their appeals to the "faithful;" and, in addition, we are assured that a secret organization was effected by the leaders of the party in this county, and probably throughout the State, with a view of "stealing the march" upon the Whigs, and thereby securing the Boards of Selectmen, preparatory to a general rally in the spring. But our friends have shown themselves ready for any emergency. Although the "note of preparation" was scarcely heard before the day of the election, yet, with a unanimity of sentiment and action worthy of all praise, they repaired to the ballot-box, and, with hardly an apparent effort, achieved a signal triumph.

The result in the towns here is as follows:

Whig.	Loco.
Goshen	Middletown—gain
Berlin	Mansfield
Bristol	South Windsor
Canton	Bloomfield
Manchester	Glastenbury
Southington	Hartland
New Hartford	East Haddam
Portland—gain	Haddam
Barkhamsted—gain.	Columbia
Plymouth	Salem—gain
Coventry	Hamden
Willington	Wallingford
Hebron	Branford
Meriden—gain	North Haven
East Haven	Bethany
Orange	Oxford
Derby	Wolcott
Milford	Cheshire—gain
Guilford	Litchfield
North Branford	Preston—gain
Waterbury	Bozrah
Naugatuc—gain	Lebanon
Durham	Killingly
Norwich	Windham
Canterbury	Greenwich
Woodbridge	Canaan
Stamford	Granby
New Canaan—gain	Salisbury
Sharon—50 m—gain	
Winchester	
Brooklyn—gain	
East Lyme	
Stonington	
Colchester	
Cornwall—gain	
Harwinton	
Madison	
Norfolk	
Watertown	
Warren—gain	
Avon, New London, Hampton, Marlborough and Roxbury, divided—Suffield no choice.	

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

Sir—I observed in your last, a paragraph referring to the fact that Rev. John Pierpont was about becoming a citizen of Troy, in which you mentioned that Rev. Messrs. Wadsworth and Andrews, and the late Rev. Dr. Butler, were from this town. Perhaps you forgot to state in the connection that the Trojans are also indebted to Litchfield for several of their most distinguished lawyers. The late Hon. John Bird, M. C. from Rensselaer county, the late Aaron Burr Reece, Esq., George Gould, Esq., a distinguished practitioner at the Bar, and the Hon. David Buel, one of the present Regents of the University—all of Troy—were all born in this town. Pierpont, Wadsworth, Andrews, Butler, Bird, Burr, Gould, and Buel—what a galaxy! Verily, Mr. Editor, we are and have been pretty well represented in the Trojan city—for a "country village." Please inform the Troy Whig that we are ready for that banner.

LITCHFIELD HILL.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW: A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art and Science.—New York: Wiley and Putnam.

We have been much interested in the perusal of the October number of this excellent monthly, edited by our friend, Geo. H. COLTON, Esq. It is certainly one of the ablest periodicals in our country; and is especially worthy of the support of every Whig. Its political articles are sound, logical and convincing; and as a clear and candid exponent of Whig principles, it fills a vacancy in our monthly periodical literature, which ought to have been occupied years ago. Its commercial and literary essays, are written with a vigorous and classical pen, and evince an unusual share of research and ability. Mr. Colton enjoys the reputation of being one of our best writers, both in prose and verse; and his "Review" gives tangible evidence that his reputation is well founded. The number before us contains, among other interesting papers, The Life and Labors of Hugh S. Legare, with a mezzotint likeness of that eminent statesman.

A RIVAL OF THE "STEAM HEN."—The great "steam hen," which was recently destroyed by fire at Wehawken, near New-York, was regarded as one of the wonders of this wonderful age. Possibly the Gothamsites were not aware that a formidable rival to their new mode of incubation existed hereabouts. Mr. James Wallace, of this town, states that some time in the early part of August last, he cooped up all his hens, in consequence of their depredations upon his garden and fields. About the 10th of September, some five weeks afterwards, he was surprised to find a newly-hatched chicken upon his barn floor; and hearing the chirpings of others upon the mow, he commenced a search. On the south side of the barn, at some distance below the top of the mow, between the hay and the barn boards, he found a nest with several little perpers, some of which had evidently but just emerged from the shell.—As it was known that no hen had been upon the premises for several weeks, the conclusion is unavoidable, that incubation was produced by the warmth of the sun upon the side of the barn where the nest was located.

The Wetumpka Whig says that during the late religious revivals in Montgomery and Wetumpka, Ala., Hon. James E. Belser, ex-member of Congress, Hon. William L. Yancey, (the duelist,) Representative in Congress, and Sampson W. Harris, State Senator for Coosa and Autauga, were among the number who made profession of religion.

"BIG THUNDER" AND HIS PAST CAREER.

We stated last week, that Dr. Boughton, the anti-renter, had been convicted of murder, and should have added that he was sentenced by the Judge to spend the remainder of his days in the State prison in the county of Clinton. He is thirty-six years old, was born in Rensselaer county, in the town of Nassau, graduated at Middlebury College in 1830, received the degree of M. D. at Rutgers College in New York, practised medicine at Saratoga Springs during the years of 1833 and '34, moved to Delhi the year following, where he also practised in company with Dr. Steele, the uncle of the lamented Deputy Sheriff, till the breaking out of the Patriot war in Canada, when he enlisted under Gen. Van Rensselaer, at Albany, together with Gen. Root's son, who was then a cadet at West Point, and went to help the patriots. He was engaged in the battles of Charlestown, Windmill Point, and Navy Island. He was surgeon in the insurrectionary forces, and at the close of the war was imprisoned in the jail at Buffalo.

THE MISSIONARY MEETING.

Mr. Editor—It is expected that a delegation from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will attend the Annual Meeting of the County Society, on Wednesday the 22d inst. Some one of the Missionaries now in our country, will be in the delegation.

D. L. PARMELEE, Secretary.

South Farms, Oct. 13, 1845.

The Annual Meeting of the Litchfield County Home Missionary Society, will be held on the 22d inst. A general attendance is earnestly requested. A delegate from the American Home Missionary Society is expected, and other speakers have been secured for the occasion. Meeting to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LEVALETTE PERRIN, Secretary.

We are requested to notice that the Board of School Visitors of the First School Society will meet at the office of Francis Bacon, Esq., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 6 1-2 o'clock in the evening to choose one or more of their number to be acting school visitors for the ensuing year, and to make arrangements for the examination of teachers.

The following gentlemen compose the Board—Francis Bacon, Cyrus Catlin, Charles Adams, J. H. Hollister, Rev. Samuel Fuller, D. D., Rev. G. C. V. Eastman, Rev. I. Jones, Rev. Mr. Dixon, and Prentice Parkhurst.

NEW MILFORD ERECT!

New-Milford, Oct. 14, 1845.

Mr. KILBOURN: Sir.—The annual town meeting came off in this town yesterday. The Locos had not courage to put up a candidate for Town Clerk, in opposition to Jared Bostwick, the present popular Whig incumbent, and he was unanimously elected. The test vote was on Select-Men, (all being voted for at a time, on one ballot.) The Whigs were chosen by a majority of 75 over the highest Loco candidate, and 55 over the whole. The Assessors and Board of Relief were chosen on Monday of last week—all Whigs.

EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Buffalo, says an individual of that city, who, in the great expansion of business in 1836, stored next to Rathbun, the second in the list of heroes, who travelled through the country in state, and who spent hundreds of dollars at the hotels of an evening, and then cursed the landlords for not charging higher, who purchased the American Hotel, for I know not how much, and expended \$40,000 in furnishing it; who was approached with awe, and looked up to with reverence; who is said to have given in a schedule in bankruptcy of some eleven millions—is now engaged in the humble, but honest employment, of driving a horse-cart, and peddling sand about the streets of Buffalo, while his wife supports herself as a wet nurse.

MR. GOUGH.—The ladies of Philadelphia recently appointed a Committee, consisting of Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. Collins, Miss McCall, and Miss M. A. Rhodes, to address a letter of consolation to Mr. Gough. In that letter the Committee say:

"It is true that the frail casket which enshrines a noble spirit has for a little while become dim; but upon this spirit we feel that there is left no stain. The gold shines brightest when most intensely heated in the refiner's furnace, and this trial we hope and believe will rather advance than retard your onward progress."

The Commencement Exercises of Columbia College, New York took place at the Tabernacle on Tuesday of last week. Twenty-two young men received the degree of A. B. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Edward Cooper and Charles Hewitt; that of LL. D. upon Rev. Bird Wilson and Hon. Daniel D. Barnard; that of D. D. upon Rev. Horatio Southgate and Rev. John W. McCollough.

The Freshman Class of Yale College numbers 106.

The Locos of the 5th Senatorial District, New York, have nominated Lyman J. Walrath, Esq., of Otsego, as their candidate for the Senate. Oneida was entitled to the candidate, but lost it by a split in her delegation—part supporting ex-Speaker Seymour and part Charles A. Mann.

John M. Brewster, of Pittsfield, has been nominated as the Liberty Party candidate for Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, in place of Elihu Burrit, declined.

Heavy Defalcation.—The Boston Times states that Mr. Russel Dean, of the firm of Henry Dean & Co., of that city, has abstracted about \$30,000 from the funds of the firm, besides borrowing large sums from individuals, and left the city.

SHOCKING.—The young and interesting wife of the Rev. Mr. Lord, a Presbyterian clergyman, settled at South Virgil, was found on Sabbath evening last, with her infant, six months old, lying dead upon the floor of their dwelling, with both their throats horribly cut and mutilated. They were first discovered by the husband and father, as he returned from milking. The circumstances are such as to leave no doubt that the young mother committed this dreadful deed, during a temporary fit of insanity.—Courtland Cour.

A Tumble.—Our Hebron correspondent writes us that at the town meeting on Monday last, which was held in the second story of the old town house, and soon after it was organized, the floor gave way, and the whole meeting (consisting of about 150 persons), chairman and all, were tumbled promiscuously into the school-room beneath, "without distinction of party." In the course of an hour, they were all got out, and strange to say, although many were severely bruised, not a bone was broken! The meeting rallied again, out of doors, and completed its business.

We learn, also, that the house of Mr. Royal Porter in that town, was destroyed by fire on Monday. It is supposed to have caught from shavings with which the children were playing, near the fire.

Register.

A SEVERE BUT JUST REBUKE.

The New Haven Palladium has the following merited rebuke to the ex-Postmaster General, in allusion to the recent untimely death of his son:

Amos Kendall.—This man has recently been grievously afflicted by the death of his son in a street fight; and he is entitled to some sympathy for his sorrow; but we think that most other men could reasonably claim much more, and for the reason that during the Presidential campaign, whenever any of his political opponents met with a reverse of fortune, or their friends and connections were prostrated by disease, or any calamitous accident, he seized upon the circumstance with all the malice of a fiend, and proclaimed it abroad in pamphlet and newspaper, as an indication of the anger of Providence towards the Whigs. The grave could not shield its inmate from his infamous attacks, and the feelings of mourning friends were harrowed by his impious efforts to turn their afflictions to political account. No one acquainted with his ribald essays, on the death of Harrison, will ever forget them, or cease to remember that his pen was dipped in the bitterest gall. No man ever lied more villainously in relation to the Cilly Duel, or rioted more wantonly upon the lacerated feelings of Mr. Clay's family, than this man Kendall. He was the master spirit of his party in this sort of warfare. No grief was too sacred to escape his assault—no character too pure for his most malignant aim. His attacks were particularly characterized by their impiety—by efforts to show that the wrath of the Divine Providence was constantly out-poured upon the Whigs, as if Amos Kendall were appointed to interpret the designs of the Almighty, and as if his political opponents were alone sinners in the sight of heaven! While he assumed to exercise more than the priestly office, there was an air and tone of rank infidelity apparent in all his essays on these topics. We do not say that his recent affliction is a judgment from heaven, for his many attempts to represent such events in other cases, as being ordered for political transgressions—we dare not say it—but we do say, that while no one with a human heart, can rejoice at Amos Kendall's affliction, few can feel as much sympathy for him, as for any other grief-stricken man.

THE CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS.

From the Mormon Country.—There has taken confirmation of the story of a fight having taken place, in which eighteen or twenty Anti-Mormons were killed. No such event occurred. A correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille states that the Mormons were hauling grain, and driving cattle into Nauvoo, expecting a siege. He says:

"When the Mormons find themselves surrounded, they will retreat to the Temple, and then, if they are routed, it will only be by the hardest fighting that the country has seen for many years. The Temple commands the country for miles around. The saints have 24 pieces of artillery, (12 pounders,) plenty of ammunition, and are now laying in a stock of provisions, by plundering the old settlers, which will keep famine off for months. If a siege is commenced, what will be the consequence, it is impossible to foretell. The whole country will rise en masse; but can Nauvoo be subdued by force, commanding as the Temple does, so wide a range of country, and armed, as the Mormons are, with 24 pieces of heavy artillery and 1000 stand of revolving rifles, besides common arms to any amount?"

A meeting has been held in Quincy, at which some of the Anti-Mormons made violent and inflammatory speeches. A committee of one thousand persons was appointed to visit Hancock county, to bring the Mormons to terms. The Quincy editor winds up his account of the meeting as follows:

"Public sentiment is decidedly against the Mormons—THEY MUST GO—AND BACKENSTOCKS feel the full force of the law for killing Worrell!—Our best lawyers pronounce it an act of murder—for which the Sheriff had not the shadow of law."

From the Seat of War.—By the pores, we learn that Gen. Hardin, with 600 of the troops called out by Gov. Ford, had arrived in Hancock County, with orders to quell the riots; and, if deemed necessary, enter Nauvoo to search for those of the Mormons who have also been guilty of aggression. Sheriff Blackensons, deeming the proclamation a forgery, had issued a manifesto, declaring all persons entering Hancock County in arms, to be violators of the law, and abettors of the mob. A fight, it is supposed, took place on Saturday night, as 40 men had left Warsaw, for the purpose of intercepting a party of Mormons, who were returning to Nauvoo from a foraging excursion.

St. Louis Eve. Gaz.

From the Scene of the Mormon Riot.—Information has been received by the Laclede, at St. Louis, on the 5th instant, that Gen. Hardin, with two hundred men, marched on Carthage, and took the town. The Mormons on the approach of the besieging force, took refuge in the Court House, which they fortified and prepared to defend. Gen. H. at once surrounded their citadel, and ordered them to surrender, giving them fifteen minutes to deliberate. At the end of that time they had laid down their arms, and were prisoners of war! This accomplished, they were permitted to depart on their patrol of honor.—Balt. Sun.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON ON LAKE ONTARIO.

The Coburg (C. W.) Star, relates the following most curious circumstance:—

On Saturday last, a most extraordinary occurrence was noticed in the lake at this place. Shortly before noon some gentlemen walking upon the wharf, happening to cast their eyes upon the water between the piers, were struck with the very unusual appearance of a strong current tide, as it were setting directly out to sea. It seemed as if the whole Lake was going bodily away. In a few minutes nearly a third part of the inner harbor, with a corresponding portion of the shore on either side, was left entirely bare when suddenly the tide turned, and came as rapidly back again, filling the harbor, at least two feet higher than it was before.—

This extraordinary action of the Lake was continued at intervals of every eight or ten minutes, till after dark—the highest tide noticed being a little before six in the evening, when the water rose several inches higher than it was last spring, and just two feet and an inch above its present level.—We understand the same occurrence was noticed at other places on the Lake, and heard that at Port Hope the effect was so great that the steamboat Princess Royal could not get into the Harbor at all, running hard aground when more than her length outside the entrance to the piers. The cause of so extraordinary a phenomenon is at present a matter of various conjecture, but the general opinion seems to be that it could only have been produced by a violent earthquake in some part of the continent, which we shall probably soon hear of.

Shade of Munchausen.—Mr. Samuel Chase, of Oregon, a correspondent of the New York Herald, says—

"The Willamette Valley is rich and extensive, with large prairies, with borders of the finest timber in the world; fur, ash, oak, maple, lynn, cotton-wood, well-wood, white, yellow and red fur, from two hundred and fifty to four hundred feet high—vine or ten saw-logs of 15 feet, and 13 or 14 rail cuts!"

What would our Connecticut farmers think of such trees as those? Four hundred feet high! Where's that hat, Mr. Greeley?

New Hampshire.—The following is the aggregate vote for Member of Congress at the last trial: Goodwin, 9,999; Hale, 8,347; Woodbury, 18,017; scattering 90. Majority against Woodbury, 419.

Windsor to hear from. Last Spring it gave 33 majority for Steele.

Reports of Committees.

Made before the Litchfield County Agricultural Society, at the Annual Cattle Show and Fair held in Litchfield on the 1st and 2nd days of October, 1845.

[Continued from our last.]

ON FARMS.

In attending to the duties of their appointment, your Committee have been called to visit and examine both one farm, that of Mr. Edward Hickox, of Watertown, lying about a mile and a quarter west of the center of the town, containing one hundred acres, separated by a road running east and west, having about seventy acres on the north, and thirty on the south side, with an additional wood lot of a few acres, lying at a little distance from the main farm.

Our visit was made on the 16th of September, when the land was suffering from a drought of unparalleled continuance and severity, which gave to the fields an appearance of barrenness never before witnessed in this section of the country, and which, it is believed, has deterred some from cultivating their farms, who would have entered, had their grounds been clothed with their usual greenness and fertility.

It is gratifying, that under such circumstances, and in such a season, one among the many excellent farmers in our county, has the assurance to bring his farm before your Society, and at the same time, it is to be regretted, that others do not manifest their confidence in the same way, trusting to your discretion and candor, to view things in their true aspect.

Mr. Hickox purchased and went into possession of the seventy acres lying north of the highway, seventeen years since; and his improvements were then commenced, and have been continued to the present time. This piece of land lies upon a beautifully rounded hill, having a gentle slope to the east, west and north, while to the south, the descent is more rapid.

At the southern base of the hill, and within twenty rods of his dwelling, is a small but never failing stream of water. His mowing grounds, consisting of about twenty-five acres, are on this southern slope, and a small interval along the stream, though but a small portion lies permanently to meadow, most of it being occasionally cultivated with the plow. The product the past season has been about twenty-five tons, or one ton to the acre—about half the usual yield. There are on this side hill, several marshy places, where water springs out in small quantities, sufficient however, to saturate the grounds below; these are cut off, and carried away by underdrain in various directions, amounting in all, to about fifty rods in length. The thirty acres on the south side were purchased eight years since, and here he has built his principal barn, and laid out, and fenced his grounds for garden, and for a new dwelling house, which would have been erected, but for the removal by death, of an important member of his family.

There has been harvested the past season, about four acres of rye, yielding one hundred shocks, which will give, probably, a bushel to the shock, or twenty-five bushels to the acre—five acres of corn—twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. There are four acres of corn, and one acre of potatoes, not then harvested, which have evidently suffered much from drought.

The orchard gives an annual average yield of about one hundred bushels of choice winter fruit. There are twelve peach trees in bearing, and about one hundred more coming on.

The stock upon the farm consists of one horse, a yoke of oxen, three cows, and five smaller cattle—in all ten neat cattle—with one hundred and thirteen sheep, and four fattening swine. There are three barns well built, and in good repair of eight, four, and three years standing—one of good size, with threshing floor, stables, &c. with cow-houses and stables adjoining—the others smaller, on the hill side, with southern exposure, and underground apartments for sheltering and feeding sheep.

No extra efforts have been made to increase the quantity or quality of manures. That which accumulates from the stables, the barn yard, and pig sty, has been applied to the plowing and mowing grounds, in proportions varying with the different seasons; together with about one and a half tons of plaster per annum.

But the principal improvements consist in straightening fences, and arranging in order the fields, clearing up hedge rows, digging and removing rocks and stones, and laying them in lines of good and substantial wall; about fifty rods of which, have been made yearly, chiefly by his and his sons' labor; thus giving to fields which had a rough and forbidding aspect, an appearance of neatness and beauty.

The farm has been the past year, and probably will continue to be managed and conducted by the son, who has just passed the years of minority; Mr. Hickox having another farm, to which his attention is now principally directed; and although the improvements are not so far perfected, as to render this a model farm, yet should he pursue the system so successfully practised hitherto, as from his known habits of industry, we have the best assurance that he will, he will never need look to the prairies of the West, for the comforts, the enjoyments, or the luxuries of life.

We have awarded to Mr. Hickox the second premium offered by the Society, to wit \$3 00.

In behalf of the Committee.

JOSEPH AMBLER, Chairman.

ON WORKING OXEN AND FAT CATTLE.

The Committee on Working Oxen and Fat Cattle, would report:—

That there were nine pairs of Working Oxen entered for premiums, and exhibited.

When we take into consideration the very important place that this class of domestic animals occupy in our agricultural operations, and the necessity of close and prudent training, in order that their strength may be profitably applied to such operations, the object of the Society in this department is made evident. But we shall not be under the necessity of establishing an institution for the purpose of training them, so long as we find individuals so well qualified, for that duty in different parts of the county. The docility of the animals, and the skill of the drivers as shown, was highly gratifying to the Committee.

There is to be taken into consideration, in determining the value of the Ox, other qualities than those of work, as they pass so soon from the plow to the shambles.

The Oxen exhibited, were in fine flesh, and considering the season, they far excelled the expectations of your Committee.

We have awarded to Linus Gilbert the first premium, \$4 00.

To Edward Hickox, second do. \$3 00.

To Timothy Jerome, third do. \$2 00.

Your Committee would speak in terms of high commendation of the other pairs owned severally by John A. Merriman, Erastus Baldwin, Jr., and Frederick Buel.

Of the class owned and raised by the exhibitor, there was but one pair entered, that by Stephen Atwood, which were considered highly meritorious, to which is awarded the first premium, \$4 00. Of Fat Cattle, not one animal was entered for premium, and your Committee cannot but regret, that when there are so many cattle fattened in the County, there should be such reluctance on the part of the owners, to bringing them forward on the occasion.

The Committee on Working Oxen and Fat Cattle were called upon to view the teams of Worked Oxen and Steers.

For the best team of Oxen and Steers, not less than three pairs, best collection of farming utensils, and specimens of agricultural productions, there was but one entry, that by Benjamin Webster.

Your Committee would have been better pleased with this exhibition, had there been a better display of farming utensils and agricultural productions; but upon the merit of his team, we would award to Mr. Webster the second premium, \$3 00.

Of the best team of Working Oxen and Steers, not less than twenty-five pairs owned in any one town or society in the County, there were two entries, one by John A. Merriman, of Litchfield, and the other by George W. Canfield, of South Farms.